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 vertus uniques dérivent d'une eau minérale naturelle,
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 des eaux savonneuses, pour empêcher et guérir les
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 Special terms to Cairo Residents
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 It is Packed in Tins or Bottles, and will keep for years in perfect condition.
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Ernesto Tornquist & Co. Buenos Aires.
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank of Shanghai, with branches at Berlin, Calcutta, Han-
 kow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.
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 ments will be posted to any address if a
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 A useful business directory containing addresses of
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 Apply, P. O. Box 445, Cairo. 28276-6-2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA				
Kom-el-Nadoura, Observatory.				
Direction of wind	Force of wind	State of Sea	Barometer corrected	Evaporation
State of Clouds	Max. Temp. in the shade	Min. do. do.	Humidity of the air	Heat of the sun
During 24 hours ending 6 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	Min. do. do.	Humidity of the air	Heat of the sun
Direction of wind	Force of wind	State of Sea	Barometer corrected	Evaporation
State of Clouds	Max. Temp. in the shade	Min. do. do.	Humidity of the air	Heat of the sun
During 24 hours ending 6 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	Min. do. do.	Humidity of the air	Heat of the sun

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT				
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.				
Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	35	23	Morocco	38
Suez	37	24	Algeria	38
Helwan	35	20	Suakin	43
Chibah	36	19	Khartoum	33
Assiout	36	19	Wad Medani	35
Assuan	38	27	Douim	31
Wady Halfa	40	24		

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	759.3	Calm	28	Calm
Malta	759.3	Light	24	Very light
Brindisi	757.8	Very light	30	Very light
Athens	75.47	Light	30	Very light
Lima	753.3	Calm	31	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON.		THE SUN.	
	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.	
July 6 Full Moon	6.39 a.m.	6.59	7—
" 13 Last Quarter	0.13 p.m.	5.5	6.56
" 21 New Moon	2.59 p.m.	6.5	6.56
" 28 First Quarter	9.59 p.m.	6.11	6.51

The Egyptian Gazette

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 Alexandria, Cairo, and the Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23 1/2 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 273 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136 1/2 (£1.8s.), three months P.T. 95 (£1.2s.).
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The Egyptian Gazette

The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1882.

Editor and Manager R. SNELLING

Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906.

AMENDMENT OF COMPANY LAW.

The considerable number of companies registered in London or entitled "Limited" but registered as English companies doing business in Egypt, makes the recent report of the Company Law Amendment Committee of some interest to our readers. This committee, under the able presidency of Sir Herbert Reid, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P., consisted mainly of a most excellent selection of business men, and their report is a model of brevity and common sense. The references made to the committee was under four heads, and we propose to deal with the first head on this occasion, i.e., "The growing practice of issuing companies without a prospectus." This practice is one of quite recent origin and is to a large extent the natural result of the stringency of the provisions of the Act of 1900 by which the liability of directors was largely increased and, as generally interpreted, prohibited the payment of underwriting commission even if disclosed in the prospectus by the vendors out of the consideration money received. There is no doubt that the Act of 1900 had the effect of preventing the best men from becoming company directors, and on the other hand has been the means of throwing these important appointments into the hands of those who are ready to run a certain amount of risk to gain the salary involved and are

P&O WEEKLY P&O EGYPT

 BRINDISI, MARSEILLES & LONDON.
 (Special connecting Train Services between Brindisi and London, and between Marseilles and London.)

 PORT SAID TO LONDON via MARSEILLES 6 1/2 Days
 PORT SAID TO LONDON by SEA 12 Days
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 Reduced Summer Fares.
 Passengers can embark on Monday evening in the Brindisi steamer, which is timed to leave Port Said on Tuesday morning immediately after arrival of the Humberland Indian Mail.

 The Marseilles London Steamers sail after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo on Tuesdays.
 25 per Cent. Abatement off Homeward Sea Fare to passengers making Return Journey within 12 months.

 To ADEN Weekly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To BOMBAY Weekly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To CALCUTTA Weekly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To CEYLON Fortnightly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To STRAITS Fortnightly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To CHINA Fortnightly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To JAPAN Fortnightly on Wednesday... from SUEZ
 To AUSTRALIA Fortnightly on Wednesday... from SUEZ

 Particulars of additional departures by Intermediate Steamers, at reduced fares, to Malta, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and London, may be had on application.
 Rights may be secured and all information obtained from THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., CAIRO, Port Said, HASELDEN & CO., Port Said, or from the Company's Superintendent in Egypt, F. G. DAVIDSON, Suez.

certainly not the most desirable class of men. To meet this point the committee recommend "giving power to the Court to relieve any director or promoter from liability for breach of any duty imposed on him by the Companies Acts 1862 to 1900 provided (i) that the breach has been occasioned by honest oversight, inadvertence, or error of judgment on his part," and (ii) by giving the Court power in an action for negligence as breach of trust against a director to relieve him from his liability on such terms as the Court may consider proper where the Court is satisfied that he has acted honestly and reasonably.

Such an amendment as this should relieve any right-minded man from any fear so long as he does not make himself wittingly party to fraud or unreasonable neglect and would, we think, have the result of attracting the best class of business men. The Act of 1900 assumed a large number of fraudulent companies, and the Act was based on this assumption; and the Committee express their opinion, no doubt correctly, that the number of such companies is small. By their recommendation the penalties for deliberate fraud will not be diminished, but they do think it "both safe and wise" to prevent such provisions operating unfairly.

As regards the payment of underwriting commission, the committee wisely recommend that there should be no objection to a vendor, promoter, or other person who receives money or shares from a company applying any part in payment of commission for subscribing or underwriting shares provided full disclosure is made, as in the case of the company itself. As it was a general practice for the vendors to pay underwriting commission, this will come as a great relief and will no doubt tend to increase enterprise and deter the making of prospectus-less companies. The committee logically point out that the issue of shares with an underwriting commission paid by the company is only the issue of shares at a discount in other words, and recommend the legalizing of the issue of shares of companies who have had a year or more trading at a discount, subject of course to full disclosure and registration.

How wise such a provision as this would be is patent to any man who has any experience of public trading companies. Take a more ordinary case. A company is working with all its capital employed in a lucrative business; new processes and improvements, for which they have not the capital to "go in," largely increase competition, shares go below par, so the company cannot issue more shares to enable it to meet competition by putting down new processes, and the whole of the shareholders' capital is gradually lost.

Furthermore, as at the present many companies' shares fall below par when the companies are paying good dividends and are in fact intrinsically worth far over par, the issue of new shares even at a discount may be a very excellent thing for the business as well as for the shareholders who will have a prior right, if the amendment recommended be carried out, to subscribe for them. By these removals of unnecessary restrictions, which (together with the increased duty) have resulted in compelling promoters to resort to other means of getting capital of which the prospectus-less company is only one, the committee propose to prevent the continued falling off in the creation of "limited" companies which has been so conspicuous in recent years, and which has undoubtedly resulted in decreased enterprise and the construction of companies under the laws of other countries which would otherwise have been British.

But to effect a radical change all these amendments will prove inadequate unless the stamp duty imposed of 5s. per £100 of nominal capital be largely reduced. The larger cash payment which has to be advanced on the chance of the success of the issue has undoubtedly been a bar to many an enterprise, and in recommending its reduction by at least half the committee are no doubt well advised.

It is somewhat strange that in summing up their reasons by which they endeavour to account for the enormous falling off in registrations of companies (from a maximum in 1896 of 2285 millions to a minimum of 283 millions in 1901) it should not have occurred to them that there is naturally a limit to the number of large industrial concerns which were formerly in private hands and which have now been almost entirely turned into limited companies, and that this conversion, having once taken place, could not be expected to become perennial.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Trial of Calliopoulou.

Calliopoulou, who recently tortured his Greek female servant to death, will be brought before the Hellenic Consular Court in December next for trial.

Hashish Seizures.

At the beginning of the month the Coast Guards seized eight camels laden with 295 kilos, and on the 16th inst. nine camels laden with 602 kilos of hashish, in the Western Desert.

Attempted Suicide.

A Turk living in the Customhouse quarter attempted to commit suicide this morning by stabbing himself in the abdomen. He was removed to hospital in a precarious condition.

Land Tax.

The "Journal Officiel" publishes a table of the taxes assessed on land in the Assiout province in accordance with the Khedivial decree of the 10th May, 1899. The new rates will come into force on the 1st January 1907.

Victim of Railway Accident.

We regret to announce the death of Hussein Bey Yawer, who succumbed to his injuries received in the railway collision at Koubbeh last week. The funeral took place in the Assiout cemetery on Wednesday.

Fishing Boat Disaster.

The Italian consular authorities have as yet been unsuccessful in refloating the fishing boat which capsized off the Aboukir coast last week, and the bodies of the unfortunate seamen who perished are still under water.

Suspension of Conscription.

The Public Health Department has requested the War Office to suspend conscription operations in the provinces of Ghirgeh, Minieh, and Beni Souef for fifteen days owing to the appearance of bubonic plague in those provinces.

Interesting to Ladies.

We would call attention to an advertisement which appears in another column of the annual cheap stock-taking sale now being carried on at "Au Dé Rouge," Cairo—an establishment so well noted for its reasonable prices, that any reduction for the purpose of stock-taking should not be missed by its customers, to whom Mr. Plunkett always gives credit for the enlargement of his premises.

Cases of Scourge and of Risperm.

Mr. George Bennett, who has been acting manager of the Cairo branch of the above bank, has now been appointed manager of the branch. Messrs. Giuseppe Martinelli and James H. Coatsworth, fondés des pouvoirs at the Alexandria head office, have been appointed sub-managers here. M. Nicolas Stefanachi, fondé des pouvoirs at the Cairo branch, has been appointed sub-manager of that branch, and M. S.D. Mandil fondé des pouvoirs of the same branch.

Continental Hotel.

The military band which plays every Wednesday evening on the terrace of the Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, during dinner and afterwards until 11 o'clock, is proving a considerable attraction. Last Wednesday night several Cairo residents dined there, and the terrace was also crowded with others who did not dine. An excellent menu was provided and the programme of music, which was played by the string band of the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers, was well varied and most enjoyable.

Whole Family Poisoned.

Last Monday morning, says our Minet el Kamh Correspondent, all the members of a family at El Walaga, in the Minet el Kamh Markaz, suddenly became very ill with the exception of one. It was suspected that somebody had placed poison in their supper meal, and the result of the investigations of the local authorities confirmed this belief. The victims are now well on the road to recovery, owing to prompt medical aid, but some arrests are likely to be made.

St. James's Restaurant.

Many improvements have been made in the St. James's Restaurant since it was taken over by M. Marburg, late of Shepherd's Hotel, one of the latest of which is the addition of an open-air restaurant, in front of the hotel. M. Marburg has been granted permission to appropriate a portion of the broad pavement, and this has been surrounded with trellis work upon which creepers are being grown. The innovation is greatly welcomed by the many patrons of this popular restaurant, who are now able to dine in the open air and yet enjoy the privacy of the inside restaurant.

Duel in Cairo.

A French contemporary reports a duel which was fought in Cairo yesterday morning between Osman Bey Saddik and M. Relin, swords being used. In the first round Osman Bey Saddik was wounded in the fore-arm, and as the two doctors who were in attendance stated that he would be under a disadvantage if the fight were continued the two opponents shook hands and ceased the duel. M.M. H. E. Potracchi and Vignocchi acted as seconds for Osman Bey Saddik and M.M. A. Derroja and C. Condor for M. Relin, the attendant doctors being M.M. Savignoni and Popier.

MILITARY TAILORS.
EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.
RIDING BREECHES.
F. Phillips & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS.
(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY).
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

MILITARY ASPECT DISCUSSED.

SLATIN PASHA'S VIEWS.

LOYALTY OF EGYPTIAN ARMY.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Friday, July 27.

At a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence, held yesterday, it is understood that the military aspect of the situation in Egypt was under review. Advantage was taken of Lord Cromer's presence in London to hear his personal views on the matter. Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, was also brought into consultation by the committee.

The 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards is embarking for Egypt at the end of September. In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Neue Presse" of Vienna, Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha said that he did not believe any serious danger was imminent, but that Great Britain must show that she has the will and the power to maintain her position in Egypt, and the British garrison must be increased.

Questioned as to the condition of the Egyptian Army, Slatin Pasha said there was not the slightest ground to doubt the loyalty of the officers and men.

KHEDIVE AND ARMY.

The following message was received by the Officer Commanding the British Troops in reply to a congratulatory telegram sent to his Highness the Khedive, on the occasion of his birthday (23rd inst.):—

"I am directed by his Highness the Khedive to express to you and all ranks of the British Forces in Egypt, his sincere thanks for your kind message of congratulation on the occasion of his Birthday.—Grand Master of Ceremonies."

SUCRERIES RAILWAY.

We understand that the railway lines belonging to the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie de l'Egypte have been sold to the Government for L.E. 400,000. The act of transfer was signed on Saturday by Abasi Pasha, for the Government, and Harari Pasha, for the company.

CENSUS OF EGYPT.

"Al Mokattam" states that the Council of Ministers approved at its last meeting a note by the Ministry of Finance proposing an exhaustive census of the population in Egypt, to commence from the beginning of next year. As the census will require a large army of agents—not less than eighty thousand—and the expenditure of large sums of money, the note proposed to charge all Government employees to assist in it. A district will be assigned to each employee which he will be required to go through between sunset and midnight daily until he has completed his task. The Council of Ministers have communicated their decision to all Ministries and Government Administrations, requesting them at the same time to ask their respective staffs residing in Cairo to send their names and addresses to the Census Department, those residing at Alexandria to the Municipal authorities of the town, and those residing elsewhere to the administrative authorities in whose districts they reside.

BENHA BRIDGE.

The new swing-arch which has been built to support the extra weight to which Benha Bridge is being subjected, has just been tried, but with what result is not yet known. This construction is the first of a series of works to be carried out on the whole span of the bridge, which, built originally for locomotives of 80 tons, has now to bear the strain of 35 tons extra in the new locomotives.

It is expected that the bridge will be thoroughly renovated within eighteen months hence, until when the trains will cross at a slow speed. The interesting feature of these new works is that they are being carried out without hindrance to the regular traffic.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow evening on the occasion of the small dance:

Consommé glacé.
Truite de mer. Salsinelle.
Pilet de veau à la Parisienne.
Pilet San Stefano.
Bœuf à la mode d'Angoulême.
Volaille du Fayoum rôlée à la broche.
Salade de saison.
Parfait. Bûche de Noël.
Mignardises.
Grand Dessert.

The management announce that henceforth the small dances will take place on Thursday evenings.

The following is the programme of the grand concert to be given on Sunday morning:—

Marche Militaire—Pomp and Circumstance—Wagner.
Symphonie No. 1 op. 21—Beethoven.
Suite. Rhapsodie—Liszt.
Polka Brillante—H. Felix.
3me. Symphonie—Saint Saens.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Joshua Nicholson, of the Westcott and Laurence Line, left Ma'ta yesterday and is due here about the 1st August, via Tripoli, with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

HUMAN PLAGUE.

HOW IT IS CONTRACTED.

WORST FORM OF THE DISEASE.

In comparison with 1904 there was a considerable diminution in the number of cases of plague in Egypt last year, says the report of the Public Health Department.

The number of cases brought to their notice during 1905 amounted to 266, of which 181 terminated with fatal results, the remainder recovering; in 1904 the number of cases amounted to 855, with 501 deaths.

Many of the towns of Egypt in which there was a serious outbreak of the disease during 1904 remained entirely free from it during 1905. The town in which the largest number of cases occurred during 1905 was Alexandria, which furnished 127 cases with 87 deaths, twenty-five of these, with six deaths, occurring among Europeans and the remainder among the native population. Only two cases were reported in towns south of Cairo.

Plague has persisted in Alexandria each year since 1899, when the first cases were discovered here. It is the only town in which a system of drainage exists, and many of the drains are in a very dilapidated condition and infested with rats; this may be one of the reasons which account for the persistence of the disease at Alexandria, as from the experience gained by the department they find that the infected rat is the cause of the disease remaining endemic in a town, but the epidemic form of the disease is caused by the infected human being.

There seems no doubt that the disease in the simple bubonic form is frequently contracted by human beings from rats either by handling the rat itself or becoming infected by the fecal matter or urine from an infected rat. These simple, bubonic cases may go on to suppuration and ultimate recovery without causing any further spread of the disease, but some of these simple cases develop the disease in the septicemic or pneumonic form, when they become highly dangerous and capable of disseminating the disease among all persons approaching them. For this reason it is of the greatest importance to isolate all cases of simple bubonic plague as it is impossible to foresee whether this or that case will not develop the more dangerous form of the disease, and in the event of it doing so the necessary precautions in an isolation hospital can be taken to prevent it spreading the disease to others.

"In some of the towns of Upper Egypt where we have not had any notification of the disease before one or two pneumonic cases have occurred," continues the report, "the disease has rapidly spread among the inmates of the house where the case has occurred and among the neighbours who have visited the case or attended the funerals; in some cases whole families have been wiped out by the disease in a few days. There is no doubt that in many instances in these villages a simple bubonic case has occurred which has not been notified, and having developed a more serious and infectious form of the disease has been the cause of spreading it in an epidemic form; in other instances a case of septicemic plague has escaped from an infected village and carried the disease to some neighbouring villages."

"In no towns where cases of simple bubonic plague have been detected at the commencement, and precautionary measures taken at once, has the disease taken on an epidemic form."

"Plague, as is well known, was endemic in Egypt up to 1815. Statistics showing the number of deaths notified as due to plague in Alexandria monthly from the years 1834 to 1843 being available, I have thought it would be of interest to reprint these in order that they might be compared with the monthly mortality of the disease in Alexandria from 1899 to 1905."

"From 1834 to 1843 it is reasonable to suppose that very few practical measures were taken to keep the disease under control; from 1899 to 1905 every effort has been made to isolate all cases occurring, and prevent the spread of the disease."

"The population of Alexandria and its suburbs must be little short of 380,000 at present, whereas during the 'thirties and 'forties of the last century it probably did not reach the fifth of this; the general hygienic condition of the town, however, is far superior to what it was in the early part of the last century and the inhabitants in a more prosperous condition and better able to withstand an epidemic disease such as plague."

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

(Aujourd'hui à Midi et demie.)

Le marché est meilleur et la cote éprouve une hausse assez sensible.

L'Agricole hausse de 1/16 à 9 5/8, la Nationale Bank hausse également de 1/16 à 25 3/8.

Les Tramways d'Alexandrie sont cotés à 190 1/2.

La Salt and Soda est inchangée à 19/9.

Les Obligations Crédit Foncier fléchissent de 1/4 à 329 l'ancienne, et de 1/2 à 270 1/2 la nouvelle.

La Banque d'Athènes perd 1 franc à 146 1/2.

La Delta Land se relève de 3/32 à 3 9/32.

Les Sucreries sont à 24.

Le Trust est délaissé à 1 3/8.

Les Estates avancent de 1/32 à 1 3/4.

OUR BERBEREEN.

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT IN CAIRO.

A Cairo contemporary publishes the following remarkable story, which we reproduce *in extenso*. It seems that the Capital requires to be cleared of unemployed and unemployable Barabrs even more than Alexandria, and we should like to suggest to the Cairo police authorities that the sooner these useless and ill-conditioned creatures are removed the better for public order and quiet.

The following is the story, which we reproduce with the necessary reserves, but which is, in our opinion, only too likely to be well founded:—

"In Atfet as Soug, a lane between the Coptic Bazaar and Clot Bey-street, there is a hashish den managed by a native, who has had frequent disputes with the police and has been several times charged with the same contravention, but none the less continues to carry on his scandalous occupation. It is true that the gaffirs and police of the quarter do not disdain to pay occasional visits to the den and enjoy a few whiffs of the poison that is so dear to the native. In consequence these good people fraternise and lend one another mutual aid and protection when required, as was proved on Tuesday, a propos of an increase of the rent which the proprietor of the café wished to impose on his tenant, who had to pay or quit. The tenant (and manager of the den) accepted neither solution and decided to give his landlord a good drubbing."

On Tuesday evening, at about 11 o'clock, the native, aided by four or five Barabrs who lived in the den, attacked the landlord—an old European of 65 years of age—pulled him down, and satisfied their ill-temper by kicking him. A gaffir who was present followed the various phases of the drama without moving a muscle. The Berbereen then handed the European over to the gaffir, who beat him lustily with a naboot."

A Frenchman who was passing made enquiries into the cause of the attack, but being unable to obtain any explanations, and not knowing who was in the right, contented himself with taking the numbers of the extraordinary shawish and the brutal gaffir. The former bore the No. 1131, the latter the No. 7."

This action on the part of the Frenchman was taken very ill by the pair. They laid hands on him and showed a wish to take him to the *caïral*. He protested most energetically and the culprits, seeing that things might turn out badly for them, did their best to appease this inconvenient witness by the ready "ma-leash."

Silence and order being restored, shawish and gaffir rejoined their friends by the hashish-den, and while they talked with the Berbereen who had beaten the old European they were heard to laugh and congratulate themselves on having given a sound thrashing, not to an inconvenient landlord—Oh no!—but to a "kelb Nasrani."

RAID ON HASHISH DENS.

Several sheds were recently erected on an unoccupied plot of land between the Cairo station and the rue Olali by some ingenious individuals who thought they saw a chance of opening hashish dens without the necessity of explaining matters to landlords and of evading the vigilance of the police. Large crowds assembled night after night as one shed after another was erected, and the respectable inhabitants of the quarter were losing patience and being condemned to listen night after night to the howls and shouts of a crowd of low-class Arabs, when on Wednesday night the police descended upon the place, drove off the crowd, demolishing the sheds, and seized the hashish. The state of filth in which the hashish smokers and other vagabonds have left the locality requires the attention of the Department of Public Health.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Major J. E. Pine Coffin, D.S.O., Commandant, Mounted Infantry, has been granted sick leave for four months on the recommendation of a medical board. He left for Genoa yesterday on board the Rubattino steamer.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. Williams, inspector of the 1st Circle of Irrigation, will act as inspector general and the latter will be replaced by Mr. Morcom.

Ahmed Bey Zaki, second secretary to the Council of Ministers, is replacing Cotta Bey, the first secretary, who left a few days ago on ordinary leave for Europe.

Dr. Harold Nolan, medical adviser to the Mixed Tribunals, leaves for Europe on the 1st prox.

Ferid Bey Babazoghlo, of the Ministry of Public Works, who composed a French poem commemorating the marriage of H. M. the King of Spain, has received a letter of thanks from Count de Andenno, His Majesty's private secretary, informing him that the King has conferred on him the rank of Commander of the Order of Isabella.

The Ministry of Justice has appointed Younis Rasilan Eff., moawin of Maghagha Markaz, as Prosecutor to the Parquet before the Markaz Tribunal.

MOSLEM UNREST IN NORTH AFRICA.

A MENACE TO FRENCH INTERESTS.

UNEASINESS IN PARIS.

Sir Edward Grey's solemn warning as to the revival of fanaticism in Egypt and North Africa continues to be one of the main topics of conversation in Paris, according to the correspondence of the "Times," and the details given by Lord Cromer in the Parliamentary paper on the Tabah incident have served to bring home to French opinion the fact that the utterances of Sir Edward Grey were no mere matter of Parliamentary strategy.

The "Temps" has received a letter from Sinder, the small negro Sultanate which by the recent delimitation of French and English territories has now become a French possession, showing that France, too, will be wise to take the Mussulman agitation seriously. Sinder is the link between the French territories of the Sudan and of the Chad, and is the terminus of the only caravan road between the Sudan and Tripoli. In the surrounding region certain deplorable events have recently occurred; three British officers have been killed in Sokoto, two French officers have met with the same fate at Niamey, and there is some agitation in the Kanem district.

These events have excited fanatical feeling at Sinder, with the result that a plot was concocted in which the religious element played the leading rôle, and in which took part the Sultan, Malem Yaro, the rich Tripoli merchant well known to travellers in the Sudan, the interpreter of the French authorities, a neighbouring chief, and various leading men. There is a French garrison at Sinder, but it was much depleted, the commander even being absent on a tour of inspection, circumstances by which the conspirators sought to profit in order to massacre the rest of the troops. The coup was to take place early in April. The plot was discovered and thwarted. At the moment of writing the conspirators were in prison and the officer in command only awaited the return of his chief to pass judgment on them.

The "Temps," commenting on this incident, says that much vigilance is required in connection with the schemes attributed to the Tripolitan Turks. It is still being announced that they are preparing to occupy Janet and Bilma. The "Temps" thinks that the prudent French policy would be to forestall this action by placing French garrisons at those points. Were Turkish troops to put in their appearance at Bilma the consequences would be carried far and wide along the Sudanese border.

M. Eugène Lautier, writing in the "Figaro," says that the most important part of the English Parliamentary paper issued is that referring to the growth of fanaticism in Egypt. Had the conflict between Turkey and England assumed a more serious form the Turkish troops would, it was said, have menaced the Suez Canal and advanced as far as Nekhl, an important strategic position. It was therefore clear that Turkey had reckoned upon a rising of the Egyptian Nationalists, and doubtless had reasons for doing so. In M. Lautier's opinion one of Lord Cromer's letters shows that Sir Edward Grey had been guilty of no exaggeration in speaking of the precautions which had to be taken in Egypt. The High Commissioner refuted the charges of the Egyptian Opposition as to the neglect of moral progress and education, adding that it was necessary to reinforce the British garrison. M. Lautier adds:—

"If I understand him rightly, Lord Cromer considers that it is desirable to show consideration and to take no hasty action, at least until the British garrison in Egypt is stronger. The situation is therefore a very serious one. The British Government has doubtless issued the Parliamentary paper in order to enlighten public opinion on the subject. The documents on the Tabah incident are but the preface. The gist of the publication is to be found in Lord Cromer's letters. . . . It is to be hoped that a few simple-minded Frenchmen will not allow themselves to be taken in by the declamation of certain Egyptians whose propaganda supplements that of German agents in Cairo and elsewhere. Our cause is that of England, and we ought to take advantage of Lord Cromer's warnings. It is now obvious that if war had been declared last year we and those who would have wished to help us would have had to reckon with a general revolt of our Mussulman subjects. For that reason all French sympathy with Egyptian nationalism is positive madness. In case of a general conflict the members of that party would be a trump in the hands of our adversaries."

Situation "Extremely Serious."

"The situation is extremely serious. Our attention is attracted to it on the same grounds as those of our neighbours across the Channel, British and French interests being equally imperilled. To such a formidable common enemy as the present one it is desirable to oppose the Diplomatic entente of the two European Powers who alone rule over Mohammedan subjects." This is the practical conclusion drawn by the from "Gaulois" what it describes as the prospect of a Mussulman rising. It regards the Tabah incident as a timely warning of the serious eventuality with which British, and even French, interests are menaced in North Africa—namely, a recrudescence of fanaticism among the Mohammedans of Egypt, Tripoli, and the Sudan.

"For the past 12 months," the "Gaulois" continues, "that agitation has made considerable progress, and to day we are confronted with a Pan-Islamic movement which is being propagated in all the Arabic countries, and

which finds expression daily in partial revolts against Europeans and attacks upon British and French officers. . . . The Tabah incident, provoked by the Porte, was only a pretext to favour the Mohammedan agitation. Turkey hoped that the appearance of a Turkish force on the Suez Canal would lead to an outburst of fanaticism in Egypt. . . . But it is in Egypt alone that this religious fanaticism is being manifested, which Turkish policy has been to exploit for its own advantage. It is gradually extending to all West Africa. . . . It must not be imagined that this agitation will disappear or restrict itself to certain localities of its own accord. As a matter of fact, its origin is associated with the Moroccan question. The German Emperor, in going to Tangier, declared that he went to the assistance of the Mohammedans. Since then, the latter have not ceased to receive encouragement from German agents, who, under pretext of explorations, parade and develop in Africa the vast ambitions of William II."

The "Liberté" dwells upon the necessity that France should exercise close vigilance upon all her "Arab frontiers." Attacks are, it says, directed against the French and British occupation, and, in view of the uncertainty as to the origin and extent of this reaction, it is essential to assume a vigorous defensive. Simultaneously with the incident at Sinder—a region in which two French officers were recently killed, while three British officers were massacred at Sokoto—an unforeseen complication has arisen on the Tripoli frontier. This is the rumour that a Turkish column has undertaken policing operations within the French sphere of influence. Authentic details are not yet to hand respecting this fresh incident, but letters from the south of Tunis do not permit any doubt as to their reality. This attempted Turkish encroachment is, according to the same journal, but a repetition of the patrols—and, indeed, raids—by Redjeb Pasha on the southern frontier of Tunis, which had necessitated an intervention of the French troops. But, adds the "Liberté," what is still more serious is the conviction of all the residents and officers in the extreme south that a deliberate plan, prepared in Europe, is ready to be put into execution. It concludes by urging the adoption of measures of practical prudence on the French African frontier, together with a vigorous protest at Constantinople, as a means of averting this serious menace.

"The Lesson of Tabah."

The "Siècle," commenting upon the recent British Parliamentary paper on Egypt, draws "the lesson of Tabah." The advance of the Turkish troops to Tabah was, it says, an attempt of the greatest gravity, indicating as it did the tendency prevailing at Yildiz-Kiosk, not only with regard to Egypt, but also towards the other European Powers ruling over Mussulman subjects. "It was bound to be regarded as an encouragement to the Pan-Islamic propaganda, of which there had been previous indications and which has been greatly favoured for several years past, whether intentionally or otherwise, by the Ottoman policy of William II. If England had tolerated this encroachment upon the administration of Egypt by Abdul Hamid, the Sultan would have secured a victory pregnant with immediate consequences. It was to be expected that the Turkish pretensions would soon give rise to storms throughout the whole Mussulman world. In presence of the relations known to exist between the German Emperor, and Abdul Hamid it could not be supposed for an instant that the latter had acted without the approval or, indeed, the advice of the former. Therefore William II. sought some pretext for a general conflagration. The Tabah incident has opened Lord Cromer's eyes. . . . to the importance of the Pan-Islamic movement in the valley of the Nile and to the necessity of reinforcing the Anglo-Egyptian garrisons in such a way as to render them capable of resisting all menaces either from abroad, like that of Akabah, or in the country itself in consequence of Pan-Islamic agitation."

Referring to the letter addressed to Lord Cromer by an Egyptian stating that in case of a struggle between England and Turkey all his countrymen would side with the Sultan, who incarnates the Mussulman faith, this serious organ of enlightened French opinion considers that this statement truly represents the feeling of the nominal subjects of the Khedive. It adds that the Government in London will not fail to profit by Lord Cromer's advice.

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NIL NOVI SUB SOLE

Le vingtième siècle s'organise d'avoir inventé la télégraphie sans fil. Il n'a fait cependant que la retrouver. Nos pères la connaissaient comme ils ont tout connu. Le Journal des Curieux en a découvert la preuve dans un livre de P. de l'Académie Inscrptions et belles-lettres. Dans cet ouvrage publié à Paris en 1682, on lit au traité de la Divination, page 247 :

"A l'arithmétique septuaginta rapporter grand et beau secret, qu'un Allemand fit voir au roy Henry le Grand, qui est l'industrie et dextérité de faire parler et entendre les hommes absents, pour éloigner qu'ils soient, et ce par le moyen de l'aimant. Il frotta premièrement deux aiguilles d'aimant, et puis les attacha séparément en deux divers horloges, autour desquelles étoient écrites et gravées en rond les vingt et quatre lettres de l'alphabet. Si bien que lorsqu'on vouloit dire, ou faire entendre ce qu'on desiroit, on remuait et dresait la pointe de l'aiguille sur les lettres qui estoient nécessaires pour composer et signifier tous les mots et paroles qu'il falloit; et à mesure qu'on toumoit et dresait une aiguille, celle de l'autre horloge, pour si distant et séparé qu'il fust, suivait entièrement ce même mouvement. Le roy voyant un si beau secret luy défendit de le divulguer comme pouvant porter de très dangereux avertissements à armées et villes assiégées. Outre que Mardobé, qui traite de la nature de l'aimant, en révoque et prohibe la communication :

Nam majestatem minuit qui mystica vulgat,
Nec secreta manent quorum fit conscia turba.
Observons en passant que ce Mardobé s'exprime en vers latins comme faisait en français M. de La Palisse : "C'est amirer la majesté des mystères que de les dévoiler; un secret connu de tout le monde ne reste pas un secret." On ne peut rien dire de plus juste et de moins imprévu. Le Père Le Brun, dans son Histoire des pratiques superstitieuses (Paris, 1739), rapporte le même fait. E. B. d. une gravure du Professeur rhodostaurum de Schweighardt, paru en 1618, reproduit l'image d'un Rose-Croix télégraphiant à un de ses confrères selon le procédé exposé ci-dessus. Nil novi sub sole.

UNE GREVE SOUS LE DIRECTOIRE.

Le 11 brumaire an IV, les cinq directeurs installés au Luxembourg et déclarant le gouvernement constitué. Le 14, les ouvriers de l'imprimerie des assignats firent grève ou, comme on disait alors, "mirent bas". Ils travaillaient 12 heures par jour et gagnaient 44 livres; mais ces 44 livres étaient payables en papier; au lieu d'or en valait 3,100; une livre de pain, 30. Les ouvriers réclamaient huit heures de travail et le pain, ou bien 80 livres. Le Directoire, n'ayant pas payé les services publics que la planche à assignats, cette grève était pour lui une question de vie ou de mort. Il comprit qu'il fallait agir promptement et avec énergie. Robespierre défendit de sa main un placard qui "réquisitionnait" les ouvriers, les menaçant de prison en cas de désobéissance. Ce placard, affiché à la porte de l'atelier, déclara la plupart des grévistes à se soumettre. Cinq seulement ne rentrèrent pas. Arrêtés aussitôt, ils furent amenés devant les directeurs, réunis au Luxembourg dans une salle vide de meubles autour de la table du concierge. On a le procès-verbal de cette séance, unique de son espèce, et qui contraste par une simplicité excessive avec les audiences pompées que tint ensuite le Directoire. Interrogés par Robespierre sur le ton le plus sévère, les inculpés, à l'exception d'un seul, déclarèrent qu'ils auraient voulu travailler, mais que leurs camarades les en avaient empêchés. Ils protestèrent d'ailleurs qu'ils étaient patriotes : "Vous avez tous, leur dit Robespierre, une fausse idée du patriotisme. Le patriotisme consiste à exécuter la loi." Le nommé Noël se plaignit de l'injustice qu'il y avait à payer les imprimeurs des assignats moins que leurs camarades du Bulletin des Lois. "Vous êtes un pérorateur, interrompit Robespierre; pourquoi n'êtes-vous pas rentré hier comme vos camarades?" — Je dinais chez un de mes parents. Les directeurs siégeaient seize heures par jour depuis leur avènement; ils se regardèrent : "Vous êtes bien heureux, s'écria Robespierre, de pouvoir dîner en ville." Puis, on délibéra. Les quatre bons grévistes furent blâmés, et absous. Le mauvais, le pérorateur, fut renvoyé devant le juge de paix.

Société Internationale des Employés d'ALEXANDRIE.

SIEGE SOCIAL RUE MOSQUEE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Jeune homme âgé de 25 ans, connaissant le français et l'arabe, au courant des affaires de Bourse, de la Comptabilité et de ce qui touche les affaires agricoles (ayant servi pendant 4 ans dans une grande société) demande emploi à Alexandrie, au Caire, ou aux villages. Bons certificats et bonnes références.

Deux employés ayant servi comme vendeurs dans de grandes maisons de confection cherchent à être placés. Bonnes références.

Un bon ouvrier connaissant la vente des drogues cherche place; bonnes références.

Demoiselle âgée de 18 ans, ayant servi comme vendeuse dans des magasins de Nouveautés, cherche place. Parle anglais, français, italien, allemand et arabe.

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Aide-comptable, correspondant français parlant encore, l'italien, l'arabe, et le turc, demande place à Alexandrie ou au Caire. Bonnes références.

Professeur français, diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

Circular H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES.

Le Caire, 26 Juillet 1906.

A Londres, le Consolidé anglais est resté, hier encore, invarié à 87 1/8, de même que l'Unifiée à 104 3/4. La National Bank a baissé de 1/4 de livre à 26 1/4. L'Agricole, la Delta et la Delta Light sont demeurées inchangées à leurs cours précédents.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a rétrogradé d'un franc à 758. La Banque d'Atènes est restée à 147.

La tendance à la faiblesse s'est quelque peu atténuée, ce matin, sur notre marché des valeurs. Divers titres ont même bénéficié d'une plus-value appréciable.

La National Bank a clôturé légèrement plus faible à 25 1/4-5/16. L'Agricole s'est maintenue à 99 1/2-5/8. La Banque d'Abyssinie s'est relevée plus ferme à 53/4.

L'action Crédit Foncier a été offerte à 757 1/2; l'obligation à lots 1886 a été traitée à 329 1/4. La Béhéra est remontée à 36. Le Warden Estate, très recherché, a passé de 63/16 à 7. L'action Entreprise and Development a gagné 3/16 à 123/16; par contre, la part de fondateur a été ramené à 19 3/8.

L'Anglo-American a progressé à 51/4. Les Ciments ont la b à 69. Les dividendes Tramways d'Alexandrie sont revenus à 340.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich ont été négligés à 15 7/8. Les Egyptian ont fléchi à 53/4-13/16. Les Upper Egypt ont réactionné à 43/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land, violemment malmenés depuis quelques jours, ont clôturé à 31/8. Les Hooker ont été demandés à £1. Les Estates se sont raffermis à 13/4. Les Markets ont atteint 24 sh. et les Walker and Meimarchi 011/16. Les Constructions ont faibli à 13/8-7/16, les Cotton Mills à 5 sh 6 et les Sucrieries à 24 francs.

Une nouvelle assemblée extraordinaire de l'Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Co. sera convoquée vers le 20 du mois prochain à Londres, à l'effet de confirmer les résolutions prises, à titre provisoire, par l'assemblée du 19 Juillet courant relativement aux modifications proposées dans les statuts.

Pour ce qui est de l'augmentation du capital, la proposition tendant à porter ce capital de £250,000 à £500,000 a été retirée par suite du rejet de la combinaison avec l'Egyptian Land and General Trust (Hooker). L'augmentation ne sera donc pas faite. La Compagnie d'endossement des opérations dans toute l'Egypte et notamment au Soudan.

Le président de l'assemblée, sir Auckland Colvin, a déclaré que l'intention du conseil d'administration était de ne pas faire une nouvelle émission avant un an. En outre, avant d'usur de l'autorisation demandée, le conseil entend convoquer spécialement les actionnaires pour leur exposer l'objet de l'émission et prendre leur avis.

L'assemblée générale ordinaire de la Compagnie Agricole du Nil a été tenue le 17 Juillet courant à la Banque des Reports à Anvers.

L'assemblée a approuvé à l'unanimité le bilan de l'exercice clos le 21 Mars dernier. Les bénéfices ont atteint Fr. 448,037.77, ce qui représente 14.87 pour cent du capital. Déduction faite des frais généraux, il reste net Fr. 218,237.24, ce qui permet de répartir 5% aux actions de capital, soit Fr. 12.50 par titre, tout en amortissant complètement les frais de premier établissement, ainsi que le mobilier, et en reportant à nouveau Fr. 118,454.61.

On eût pu, comme on le voit, distribuer un dividende plus élevé, mais le conseil a voulu user de prudence, surtout pour un premier exercice.

Afin de faciliter le contrôle des affaires en Egypte, l'assemblée a décidé de nommer deux nouveaux commissaires résidant dans le pays et a désigné pour ces fonctions MM. Ed. Forti et Léon Rollin.

Suivant des informations de Paris, la nouvelle émission de la Banque d'Athènes aurait été ajournée de quelques semaines. On sait que pour faciliter le succès de l'opération, la Banque d'Athènes s'est assurée le concours d'un syndicat français comprenant la Banque de l'Union Parisienne, la Société Marseillaise, le Comptoir National d'Escompte et la Société Générale.

Par suite des modifications aux statuts approuvées par la récente assemblée extraordinaire des actionnaires, la Banque d'Athènes aura à l'avenir le droit d'émettre des actions de Sociétés de tous genres et de s'intéresser aux entreprises industrielles, tandis que jusqu'à présent elle ne pouvait s'occuper que de l'émission de fonds d'Etat et de villas. En outre, la Banque pourra s'occuper d'affaires hypothécaires.

Le "Journal Officiel" a publié, dans son numéro d'hier, le décret khédivial, l'acte préliminaire de société et les statuts de la nouvelle Société anonyme formée sous la dénomination de "The Cairo Land and Financial Co."

La Société aura principalement pour objets les achats d'immubles ruraux et urbains, leur revente au comptant ou à terme, soit en bloc soit par lots, toutes opérations de banque accessoires audit objet etc.

Le capital social est fixé à L. E. 80,000, divisé en 20,000 actions de L. E. 4 chacune, entièrement souscrites par les fondateurs.

Le premier conseil d'administration est composé de MM. Adolph Cattaui, Ahmed bey Khairy, comte Max Lavisson, Gustave Cattaui, Elie Moseri, L. Carton de Wiart et Alphonse Colucci.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

SECTION COTONNIERE

Questionnaire de Juillet 1906. (Prière de répondre avant le 3 Août et en vous servant de la langue que vous préférez).

1.—La température du mois de Juillet a-t-elle été favorable aux Cotonniers?

2.—Quel est l'aspect que présentent les Cotonniers? Sont-ils plus ou moins vigoureux et développés que ceux de l'année dernière, à la même époque?

3.—Quel est actuellement l'état de la floraison? Est-elle avancée ou retardée, en comparaison de celle de l'année passée, et de combien de jours?

4.—Constataz-vous sur les plantes plus ou moins de fleurs et de noix que l'année passée?

5.—Avez-vous constaté des vers au Juillet? Avez-vous remarqué des papillons? Avez-vous eu des dégâts occasionnés par les vers?

6.—L'eau pour les irrigations est-elle abondante? ou bien, est-elle suffisante? ou bien est-elle insuffisante?

Pour le Comité

Le Président en fonction

H. LINDEMANN.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVAGES.

July 26.

Niger, Fr. s. capt. Lancelin, Beyrouth and Port Said.

July 27.

Calvooreasis, Greek s. c. Hadjlas, Marseilles, Byzantium, Greek s. capt. Mavromatis, Kachaya.

Maria Teresa, Aust. s. capt. Soich, Trieste and Patras, Aust. Lloyd.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.

Egyptian, Brit. s. capt. Arnold, Odessa, with part of previous cargo.

Bravo, Brit. s. capt. Harris, Mersina.

Congo, Fr. s. capt. Lecarriere, Syria.

Singapore, It. s. capt. Raggio, Mersina and Genoa.

The Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

Dividend Warrant No. 17. Bearer Warrant Coupon No. 14.

Dividend at the rate of 2 1/2 % for the half year ended 31st March 1906 (subject to income tax) on the Preference Share Capital, is now payable at the National Bank of Egypt, London, or Cairo and Alexandria, at the current rate of exchange.

Registered Share Dividend Warrants have been posted. 28.79.5-1

Egyptian State Railways & Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the Public that, owing to the relaying of the Benha and Mit-Berah line, it has been found necessary to make the following alterations in the train service, commencing from July 28th.

STATIONS	107	109	153
	1,2	3	CLASS
Benha...	Dep.	8,25	12,15 P.M.
Mit-Berah...	Arr.	9	12,50 7,35
		108	110 152
STATIONS	1,2	3	CLASS
Mit-Berah...	Dep.	10,30	3,30 P.M.
Benha...	Arr.	11,5	4,5 8,20

Cairo 25th July 1906. 28277-2-2

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'empiétement en caillasse et canalisation de la rue el Ghedid.

Le cautionnement est fixé L.E. 50 cinquante).

Les cahiers des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie ou il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cachetés à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 7 Août 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention : "Soumission pour travaux d'empiétement en caillasse et canalisation rue el Ghedid, d'après les conditions de cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 7 Août prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président,

(Signé) Dr. SCHIERS

Alexandrie, le 20 Juillet 1906. 28273-3-3

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday, 26th July, 1906.

FROM	MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT	POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
	The Company's Offices	H. M.
London...	16	39
Liverpool...	13	—
Manchester...	14	—
Glasgow...	—	1
Other Provincial Offices	—	7

To-day's Exchange Quotations

	Banks buying	Banks selling
London cheque	97 3/4	97 3/4
3m. bank paper	96 1/2	97 1/4
3m. house paper	96 1/2	—
Paris cheque	388 1/2	389 1/2
3m. bank paper	385 1/2	387 1/2
3m. house paper	384 1/2	—
Switzerland cheque	388 1/2	389 1/2
3m. bank paper	384 1/2	—
Germany cheque	476 1/2	477 1/2
3m. bank paper	472 1/2	—
Italian cheque	408 1/2	389 1/2
Vienna & Trieste cheque	406 1/2	407 1/2
Constantinople cheque	89 1/2	89 1/2

Telegramme Havas

BOURSE du 26 juillet 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS		Fr.	97
Rente Française 3 1/2 %		106	—
Extérieure Espagnole		95	60
Actions consolidées		72	75
Actions de Suex		4525	—
Crédit Foncier Egyptien		1150	—
Crédit Lyonnais		652	—
Comptoir National d'Escompte		646	—
Banque Ottomane		217	—
Land Bank of Egypt		147	—
Bank of Athens		128	50
Bank of Abyssinie		25	15 1/2
Crédit Franco-Egyptien		—	—
Change sur Londres		—	—
Consolidés anglais		—	—
Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 3 1/2		—	—

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations du 26/30 à 1 h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août talari

19 1/8 à —; plus bas pour août 19 1/16 à —

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour août P.T.

75 25/40 à —; plus bas pour août 69 3/4 à —

REMARQUES

(De midi à 1 h. p.m.)

Coton.—La dernière partie de la séance été assez

ferme pour la vieille récolte et l'achat a fini par clore

en bonne tendance et demandé.

Le novembre aussi s'est raffermi et a été très actif.

Graines de coton.—L'article a fini en réaction pour

l'achat et cela à la suite de quelques ventes importantes.

Les 3 mois restent très soutenus.

Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 26 juillet 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9 h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 19 1/8 Livraison Août

" 17 7/32 " Novembre

" 17 1/32 " Janvier

" 17 7/32 " Mars

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, can. 792.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à Bourse Khéd. à 1 h. p.m.)

Tal. 19 1/32 Livraison Août

" 17 9/32 " Novembre

" 17 1/16 " Janvier

" 17 9/32 " Mars

Marché ferme

Graines de coton

Novembre-Décembre-Jan. P.T. 65 35/40 à 64

Août... 68 30/40 à 69

Fèves-Saïdi

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

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Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

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Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

Septembre-Octobre... P.T. 124 à 125

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

27 juillet 1906. (11h.56 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 26 juillet : Soutenu.

DETERMINES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good, Fair et

Good : Sans changement

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good, Fair et

Good : Sans changement

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

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Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra : Sans changement

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

A QUIETER DAY.

DUMA DISSOLUTION JUSTIFIED

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26. Yesterday was generally quiet throughout Russia. Labour organisations are restraining workmen and discouraging a premature strike.

An official statement published here justifies the dissolution of the Duma, stating that from the outset it overstepped the limits of the law, it consistently discredited the Government, it attempted to usurp executive power, and it raised hopes by its agrarian programme which could not be realised.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26. M. Stolypine stated in the course of an interview that the Tsar is departing from the policy of reaction and that he will vigorously pursue reforms.

Eight deputies of the Duma and six professors who were holding a meeting have been imprisoned.

LONDON, July 26. Russian stocks are recovering.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

THE SCHEME OF REFORMS.

ATHENS, July 26. The Powers have drawn up and submitted to the King and the Cretan people a scheme for reforms, which, while maintaining international control, includes the creation of militia to be composed of Cretans and Greeks under the command of retired Greek officers, and the extension of the application of the Greek Finance Commission to Crete. Great disappointment has been caused here by these proposals.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

SIR ROBERT HART TO RESIGN.

PEKING, July 26. It is stated that Sir Robert Hart has announced his intention of resigning. This is regarded as confirming the evidence that the new Customs Board proposes to assume executive duties.

EDUCATION BILL.

REPORT STAGE COMPLETED.

LONDON, July 26. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The report stage of the Education Bill has been completed.

LONDON, July 26. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The report stage of the Education Bill was completed by the application of the clause.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT SPAIN.

LONDON, July 26. The King and Queen of England will visit Spain in September.

TYRONE EAST ELECTION.

LONDON, July 26. Tyrone East Election.—Mr. Kettle, Nationalist candidate, has been elected by 3,019 votes in place of Mr. Patrick Doogan, Nationalist, deceased. The Unionist candidate, Mr. McCaw, had 3,000 votes.

MYTHICAL ASSAULT ON DREYFUS.

PARIS, July 26. At a banquet at the Military Club yesterday, a major of Artillery violently abused and assaulted Major Dreyfus, slapping him in the face. The officer has been arrested.

Later. The assault on Major Dreyfus was reported circumstantially by several newspapers, but now proves to be untrue.

'AU DE ROUGE'

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(CENTRAL TRAMWAY STATION.)
CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,

PROPRIETOR.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

CHEAP SALE

FOR
ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Especially in Ladies' Silk and Cotton Dress Goods.

Voiles from P.T. 3 per metre.

RIBBONS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

SKIRTS AND BLOUSES.

etc., etc.

MR. STEAD'S EFFRONTERY.

JOURNALISTIC INTRIGUE.

AN INSULT TO THE KING.

Mr. W. T. Stead's prominence in connection with the recent visit of German editors to Great Britain is already producing the reaction which might have been expected. Unable to resist the temptation to work his own peculiar fads and shibboleths into an international exchange of courtesies in which everything sectional, and still more, everything offensive to the overwhelming mass of public opinion in all sections should have been scrupulously avoided, he has set up in Germany a feeling of uneasiness which may be unpleasantly felt when the question of a British return visit comes to be considered.

It appears that among our German guests was a lady named Frau Braun, who with her husband constitutes a committee of two charged with the laudable enterprise of promoting Socialistic Republicanism in general, and their own activities in particular. These activities are embodied in a weekly journal, which, as we learn from the Berlin "Conservative Correspondent," has been repudiated by responsible German Social Democrats, and though countenanced, is not tolerated. Of this journal Frau Braun is co-editor.

For some reason Mr. Stead seems to have regarded Frau Braun as the most important person among the German journalists who were recently our guests. A letter to herself in which he expressed this view, together with his reasons for holding it, has been published in Germany, where it has produced precisely that disgust which might have been anticipated by everybody but Mr. Stead.

Ever desirous of promoting international amity, the King invited the visitors to lunch at Windsor Castle. Even Mr. Stead could not fail to see that this gracious act was intended as "an expression of the hospitality of nations," but he also saw that it could be used for the purpose of his fads, and he accordingly laid his little scheme before Frau Braun, who, it should be premised, had expressed herself as loftily above sitting at the tables of crowned heads.

Mr. Stead begged that the lady would waive this sentiment for the nonce, in view of the party capital to be made out of the occasion. The King, he urged, was only "the official head of our crowned Republic," and then, by condescending to become His Majesty's guest, Frau Braun would secure the recognition of two great principles which he and she held in common—"the sovereignty of the people and the equality of woman." As a further bait for feminine vanity, Mr. Stead held out the prospect of the "far-reaching" effect which would be profound not only in England but in other lands.

Whether Frau Braun entertained some womanly scruple which did not trouble Mr. Stead, about twisting His Majesty's hospitable purposes into a hostile republican manifestation does not appear. In point of fact, however, she did not attend, but has, instead, published his letter in Germany. Her intention, doubtless, was to demonstrate her own importance. What she has really done, has been to put Mr. Stead in the pillory before German opinion.

Two German daily journals of standing, the "Conservative Correspondent," and "Die Post," both refer to his exposed intrigue in strong terms, and after explaining to him that he seems to be as completely out of touch with the political thought of Germany as with that of England, both agree that when British editors pay their return visit to Germany, the Reception Committee will have to be carefully selected to prevent the repetition of such episodes. In short, Mr. Stead, besides insulting his Sovereign, has contrived to convert an occasion of international goodwill into one of suspicion.

GREEK BANDS IN MACEDONIA.

JOINT REPRESENTATIONS BY THE POWERS.

Lord Newton asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs last week whether any representations had been addressed to the Greek Government with reference to recent incursions of Greek bands into Macedonia. Lord Fitzmaurice said the action of these bands had been one of the greatest sources of inquiry, with which the Powers interested in the maintenance of peace and order in these regions had had to deal. The condition of things was one which was undoubtedly grave, nor was it disputed that, so far as circumstances permitted, it was desirable for England and the other Great Powers to deal with it.

"Our representative at Athens had during the last few months addressed remonstrances to the Greek Government with respect to the formation of these bands in Greek territory, and it had been pointed out how materially the difficulties of the Powers in dealing with the Macedonian question had been increased. In consequence of these remonstrances the Greek Government towards the end of last month had addressed a communication to all the Powers to the effect that they were taking renewed measures to prevent the Turco Greek frontier being crossed by suspected persons. As, however, the activity of the Greek bands in Macedonia had continued it was decided by the Powers to take concerted action and on July 3rd a joint verbal representation had been made to the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs by the representatives of the six Powers at Athens. It had also been pointed out that those who organized the bands were jeopardising the best interests of Greece in other directions, and that it was trusted the Government of Greece would spare no effort to put an end to this dangerous condition of affairs."

SUNSHINE SICKNESS.

These be the days for sunstroke, and even those who know the British Empire only from this side the sea may now get some sort of idea as to the conditions which our soldiers experience in India and similar climates. Sunstroke has proved one of the greatest terrors of the Anglo-Indian soldier, and has formed a subject for special study by the medical faculty. From their investigations it seems that worry and anxiety, a low state of health, overwork, and intemperance—especially the latter—predispose a man to the complaint. The man who is to stand the best chance of immunity is he of a cheerful temperament, who is scrupulously careful about his bathing, who wears loose clothing so that the function of heart and lungs are not impeded—a point worth ladies' consideration, by the way—this is the man most likely to come scatheless out of the ordeal of a tropical summer.

Faith or Fiction.
Travellers in Egypt must often have noticed curious scars upon the foreheads of the natives, though perhaps they have not discovered its significance. It is a sign that the man who bears it has had, or has fancied that he had, sunstroke. The formula for the malady is curious and typically Eastern. The victim must be laid full length upon the ground, and massaged from the feet upwards. The sunstroke is some form of evil genius which must be squeezed and forced into one spot. This the masseur accomplishes. When the masseur has done his best to this end, and assumes that the virus of the enemy is all concentrated in the forehead of the patient then the teeth of the operator are applied to the forehead area, and a piece of the flesh of the forehead bitten out. The strange thing is that the treatment is said to be invariably efficacious. It may be faith cure, or it may be that the sunstroke itself was imaginary—the cure is sure.

Imagination.
The Oriental mind is fully capable of imagining a sunstroke which does not exist and a cure which has not been wrought. Our own medical papers have just been telling us of still more wonderful cures of non-existent maladies. Burke always fancied that he had something in his throat, and was held by some to have shortened his days by the drastic treatment to which he submitted himself for his imaginary obstruction. What wonder, then, that a traveller in Atyasia, seeing one of his native porters bitten by a serpent, should find the man writhing in agony and with every symptom of snake poisoning? The man must have his way; he really appeared poisoned. With Spanish courage he hacked off his hand with a knife, and, though he lacked antisepsis, straightway recovered. When the caravan came across a doctor, the hero showed to the latter his mutilated stump and the serpent which had bitten him. The doctor applauded the courage and wisdom of the man, but confided to the latter's master that the mutilation need not have been undergone—the snake was harmless. Imagination had made the native believe himself almost poisoned unto death.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.
July. Fri. 27. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. Cinematograph 10.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
French Garden. Varieties. 9.
Zinzia Theatre. Cinematograph Theatre. 9.
San Stefano Theatre. Varieties. 9.30.
Alhambra. Italian dramatic company in *Adulterio Legittimo*. 9.30.
A.S.C. Gymkhana. 4.
Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice. 2.30.
San Stefano Casino Small Dance. 10.
San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Round Point. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30.
August. Wed. 1. Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.

CAIRO.
July. Fri. 27. Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
New Theatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alhambra. Parisien. 9.30.
Sat. 28. Masonic Hall, Boulac Road. Regular meeting Ragheb Mark Lodge, No. 510. Discussion on appointment of District Grand Master. 9. All Mark Masons interested cordially invited.
Sun. 29. Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tue. 31. Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
August. Wed. 1. Continental Hotel. Concert by Military Band. 8 to 11.

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd.

REGULAR AND FREQUENT
TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL
CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING
Offices—LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA
27114-17-19

C. NDBRAUER & Co's.

LIMITED.

Circular
Pointed
PENS.

This Series of Pens
write as smoothly
as a Lead Pencil

Neither Scratch
nor Spurt, the points
being rounded by a special
process.

Attention is also drawn to their Patent
Anti-Blotting Pens.

Assorted Sample Box for seven stamps from the

WORKS, BIRMINGHAM

CHARLEMAGNE'S TOMB.

At the request of the Kaiser, and with the consent of Cardinal Fischer, the Archbishop of Cologne, the sarcophagus in which the remains of the Emperor Charlemagne repose has been opened, and two costly brocades in which his bones were wrapped have been temporarily removed, in order to be photographed and described. For some time past Professor Leising, of Berlin, has the "Telegraph's" correspondent reports, been engaged on an exhaustive treatise descriptive of ancient embroideries and tissues, and in order to make the work as complete as possible these celebrated brocades have been added. One of them, probably the most ancient, is Byzantine work of heavy silk, and the colouring is still perfect, although it dates from the middle of the twelfth century. It is worked in a pattern of circles, and in each circle is an elephant. The other is of Sicilian origin, dating probably from the thirteenth century. It has an elaborate design of birds and beasts, like a hare.

Charlemagne's tomb has been frequently opened, the first time by Friedrich Barbarossa, and the last in 1843. The sarcophagus, which is one of the sights of the cathedral at Aachen, is covered with silver gilt, thickly strewn with precious stones. Some surprise is expressed that the Catholic authorities of the cathedral should allow the sarcophagus of a saint of the Church to be opened for such a purpose. It may be mentioned that the bones of the great Emperor, which still remain, show him to have been a man of extraordinary size.

FADING LIKE FLOWERS.

Anæmic Girls Languish.
Pale Fragile and Bloodless.
Life a Shiver Measly.
This Girl found New, Good Blood and Renewed
Life through

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

As parched flowers fade and die, so thousands of anæmic girls in Britain languish and weaken for lack of Good, Red Blood, which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People supply abundantly.

"When I was only fourteen," said Miss Flora Shoemith, 5, Wallis-street, Newton Heath, Manchester, "anæmia began to tell upon me. My health soon changed. A tired feeling came over me, making work quite a labour. My languor was distressing. I tried not to give in, and forced myself to eat, but had no appetite. Every morning I felt positively lifeless, and I got weaker and weaker until I was always afflicted with headaches and dizziness. Breathless and utterly exhausted, many times I have been told that I ought to have been in bed instead of working at the cotton mill. My deathly pale face told of my pitiable state. A doctor attended me for some time, but in the end I seemed worse than ever. Life was all one constant misery to me. I was going from bad to worse when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did, and they proved a blessing to me. The effort was a steady restoration to complete health, which I have ever since enjoyed."

"My head felt better, my appetite returned, and soon I was quite invigorated. The blood was stirring in my veins as if with renewed life. The dizziness and languor left me, and I got quite strong again. Now I sleep well, work well, and am never over-fatigued by work or walking."

Good, Rich, Red Blood in every dose; that is the real secret of the wonderful powers possessed by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have cured not only Anæmia, but Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches and Backaches, Paralysis, and Women's troubles. Sold by dealers (but look on every package for full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People"). Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 the box or P.T. 70 per six boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, Rue Stamboul, No. 8.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

Mr. J. C. MACLAREN'S XI. v. Mr. DAWSON'S XI.

Played on Tuesday, and won after a good finish by Mr. MacLaren's team. A very bad start on the part of Mr. MacLaren's XI. was only averted by the captain of the team, who played very good, free cricket, his off driving being remarkably good. He was seventh out at 153 for a freely hit innings of 84, chanceless till he had scored 45, after which he was let off two or three times. He hit a six and fourteen fours. Lucas hit well at the end, scoring nine fours. Dawson, who bowled very pluckily after receiving a severe blow in the month, had a good analysis. On the opposing XI. going in Cheesman and Hanley added 63 for the second wicket, when the latter was run out. Shortly afterwards Cheesman left, clean bowled for a very good innings of 45. After this Mr. Dawson's XI. never quite looked like winning, though its captain, Pte. McDonnell, and Pte. Evans all made some good hits. Two more batsmen were run out and the innings closed for 158, leaving Mr. MacLaren's team victors by 19 runs. Score and analysis:—

Mr. J. C. MACLAREN'S XI.				
E. G. Hanley, ct. Dawson, b. McDonald.	1			
J. C. MacLaren, ct. Deatry, b. Dawson.	84			
P. E. Harrison, ct. Dix, b. McDonald.	2			
W. B. Peel, b. McDonald.	5			
N. Macanley, ct. Sub, b. Prie.	6			
R. P. MacLaren, ct. Evans, b. Dawson.	14			
G. L. Bailey, ct. Deatry, b. Dawson.	0			
B. Hornaby, b. Dawson.	0			
W. Lucas, b. Rice.	43			
P. Cornish, not out.	9			
Macanley, b. Rice.	5			
B. S. lb. 1.	9			
Total.	177			

Mr. DAWSON'S XI.				
Rice	15	3	60	3
MacDonald	10	2	52	3
Dawson	8	1	43	4
Farnell	3	0	13	0

Mr. DAWSON'S XI.				
G. Cheesman, b. J.C. MacLaren.	45			
Pte Rice, ct. Hanley, b. W. Peel.	5			
H. M. Hanley, run out.	25			
Gr. Dix, ct. Lucas, b. J. C. MacLaren.	2			
C. M. Deatry, run out.	5			
C. H. Farnell, ct. W.E. Peel, b. Macanley.	10			
S. G. Dawson, b. R. MacLaren.	11			
McDonnell, ct. Harrison, b. J. C. MacLaren.	13			
Evans, ct. MacLaren, b. R. MacLaren.	21			
Robinson, run out.	0			
Buckley, not out.	2			
B. S. lb. 10, n.b. 1.	19			
Total.	158			

ALEXANDRIA SWIMMING CLUB.				
W. Peel	0	M.	R.	W.
R. MacLaren	8	2	48	1
G. Bailey	6	2	13	2
Lucas	2	0	6	0
Harrison	2	0	16	0
J. C. MacLaren	4	0	14	0
Macanley	8	0	40	3
Macanley	3	0	8	1

The 60 yards handicap held at Gabbari last Saturday resulted as follows: A. A. Boolestone (scratch). 1; H. R. Inglett, 2; R. Pope, 3. Won by about 2 feet, and a yard and half separating third man. A good race.

There will be another 60 yards handicap to morrow and a polo match.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 26, 1.20 p.m.	
Sales of the day	5,000
Of which Egyptian	500
American new maize, Spot per cental	4/9 1/2
American futures (August-September)	5.68
(December-January)	5.57
American middling	6.06
Egyptian fully good fair, delivery (July)	9 62/64
" " " (August)	9 50/64
" " " (October)	9 19/64
" " " (November)	8 53/64
Egyptian Brown fair (per lb. d.)	8 10/16
" " " good fair	9 12/16
" " " good	11 2/16
" " " fully good fair	10 4/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs.)	—
LONDON, July 26.	
Cynsols (July)	87 3/4
Egyptian United	104 3/4
Private Discount 3m. Bank bills	3 1/4 o/o
NEW YORK, July 26.	
Spot Cotton	10.90
American Futures (August)	9.95
" (September)	10.06
" (December)	10.25
" (January)	10.99
Cable transfers	4.85 1/2
Cotton spot's receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
NEW ORLEANS, July 26.	
Cotton July	10.45
" August	10.16
LIVERPOOL, July 26.	
American futures (August-September)	5.66
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)	30 1/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	3 1/4 o/o
Consols (July)	87 3/4
Egyptian United	104 3/4
Turkish United	95 3/4
Rio Tinto	—
New Dairies	16 1/4
Agricultural Bank	9 3/4
National Bank of Egypt	25 1/4
Rand Mines New	6 1/4
Chartered of S. Africa	1 17/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine	New 9/32
New Egyptians	1 14/32
The Western Oasis Corporation 12/32 premium	—
Delta Light (Bearer Shares)	11 1/4
Egyptian Railway	101 1/4
" Domain	103 1/4
Ottoman Defence	103 1/4
Italian Rente 4 o/o	101 1/4
Greek Monopoly	53
Greek Rente 4 o/o	40 1/4
Ottoman Bank	15 1/4
Egyptian cottonseed to Hull (July) 6/13/16 buyers	8 1/2
German Beet Sugar (July)	8 1/2
BANK RETURNS.	
Notes reserves	£ 24,340,000
Other securities	£ 29,755,000
Bullion	£ 37,190,000
Proportion of reserve to liabilities 48 1/2 o/o	—
PARIS, July 26.	
Banque d'Athènes	147
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	757
Credit Lyonnais	1149
Comptoir National d'Escompte	—
Land Bank of Egypt	218
Ottoman Bank	646
Lotus Turcs	146
Cheque on London	25.15 1/2
Sugar White No. 3 (July)	25 1/4
Banque de Salonique	174

NOLIS

HULL	
Céréales	Shgs. 1/6 à —
Tourteaux	5/ —
Graines de coton	6/ —
Oignons	—
LONDRES	
Céréales	Shgs. 1/6 à —
Tourteaux	5/6 —
Graines de coton	7/ —
Oignons	—
PORTS DIRECTS	
Graines de coton	Shgs. 8/ à 8/6
Céréales	1/9 —
LIVERPOOL	
Coton	Shgs. 11/ à —
Céréales	—
Tourteaux	5/6 —
Graines de coton	6/6 —
Oignons	—
CONTINENT (NANTES-DUNKERQUE)	
Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Fr. 10 à —
" (Nantes)	10 —
Fèves	11 —
Oignons	—
MARSEILLE	
Fèves	Fr. 7 à 8 —
Graines de coton	7 —
DESTINATIONS DIVERSES	
Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise	—
Gènes Marseille	Fr. 2 —
Barcelone	2.35
Le Havre	2.50
Dunkerque	2.50
Anvers	2 —
Hambourg	Fr. 20. à 22.50
St. Petersburg	25 —
New York	25 —
Bombay	30 —
Alexandrie, le 26 juillet 1906.	—

COALS

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

CARDIFF	
Best quality	25/6 @
NEWPORT	
Best quality	26/6 —
NEWCASTLE	
Bothal	20/6 —
Cowpen	20/6 —
Hastings	20/6 —
West Hartley Main	20/6 —
SCOTCH	
Merry's	19/6 —
Bairds	19/6 —
Dunlops	19/6 —
Best Hamilton Ell	19/6 —
YORKSHIRE	
Micklefield	19/6 —
LIVERPOOL	
Best Lancashire	19/6 —
PATENT FUEL	
Anchor	26/6 —
Crown	26/6 —
Star	26/6 —
Arr w	26/6 —
Swansea Graigol	26/6 —
Swansea	26/6 —
NEWCASTLE	
Foundry Coke	44/ —
Gas Coke	34/ —

Egyptian Mining Market.

NAME OF COMPANY	
Central Egypt Exploration	1/2
Corporation of Western Egypt	1/2
Egyptian Mines Explor. Syndicate	1/2
Egyptian Options	1/2
Egyptian and Sudan Mining Synd.	1/2
Egyptian Trust and Investment	1/2
Nile Valley Block E.	1/2
Nile Valley (New)	1/2
North Nile Valley	1/2
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Syndicate	1/2
Sudan Exploration (10% Shares)	1/2
Sudan Mines	1/2
Uth Rus Gold Mines	1/2
United African Exploration	1/2

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

Coton	
Gr. de coton	11 1/4
" 3 mois	2 1/4
Coton	
Gr. de coton	11 1/4
" 3 mois	4 1/4
Coton	
Gr. de coton	11 1/4
" 3 mois	7 1/2
" 3 mois	1 1/2

Expeditions Graines de Coton

EXPEDITIONS

Du 1 au 19 Juillet	
Angleterre	1906
Continent	1905
Total	1905
Angleterre	5.559
Continent	200
Total	5.759
Angleterre	1906
Continent	1905
Total	1905
Angleterre	5.559
Continent	200
Total	5.759

REPARTITION

Du 1er Septembre 1905 au 30 Juin 1906	
Angleterre	1906
Continent	1905
Total	1905
Angleterre	5.559
Continent	200
Total	5.759

Les expéditions de l'année dernière pour la même période étaient :

LIVERPOOL	
Angleterre	1906
Continent	1905
Total	1905
Angleterre	5.559
Continent	200
Total	5.759

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Helouan dep.	6.25 7.50 8.15 9.10 10.10 12.10 1.15 3.10 4.15 5.15 6.20 7.25 8.30 10.15 11.15
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